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tribution which will be welcomed by all citizens. The skeleton of war, says the author, is economic conflict among the nations. "Remove the economic factors leading to war, give men more than enough, and the chief incentive to war disappears." But, of course, "economic motive is only the skeleton of war; the flesh and the skin are of a totally different texture. Idealism, nobility, heroism exist in war, and are no less sincere because based upon the gross facts of economic necessity and desire." Dr. Weyl finds no moral turpitude involved in this fighting for things; for, says he, "warfare is not immoral until there is an alternative." Economic conflict then is the basis of war; and the solution is economic internationalism. But "internationalism begins at home". The development of home resources for the nation's primal needs, the better distribution of wealth, and the insistence in our foreign policy on the principle of equal opportunity for all nations, big and small, these are the means to internationalism, and the preventives of an imperialism which may lead to war. The nations should form a league to enforce peace; but the purpose of this league must be not merely the provision of the machinery of peace, but also the formulation of principles to adjust the economic conflict among the nations. The solution of the problem is difficult and slow; but the people of the United States now have the great opportunity of promoting in a powerful way the peaceful progress of economic and political integration.

Even though one may not fully agree with everything the author says, it is a great help in these trying and uncertain times when the policies of our country are vaguely forming, to read a book so sane, so clear, and so convincing as "*American World Policies*", and which meets so many of the perplexing problems which face us to-day.

THE RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY IN THE ENGLISH SUPREME COURT.
By SAMUEL ROSENBAUM. Boston: BOSTON Book Co. 1917. pp. xiv, 321.

A legal system should be both certain and just. But under our present legal system there is apparently a direct conflict between certainty and justice. To some extent, however, the conflict is more apparent than real; for it is due in some degree to the complexity and inflexibility of our procedural law, which is chiefly statutory. The Report of the Board of Statutory Consolidation on the simplification of the civil practice submitted to the New York Legislature in 1915 gave as the chief purpose of the proposed new practice the preparation of rules of court which would be under the control of the courts. The purpose of such a change is to substitute for inflexible statutory rules of practice flexible rules of court. It seems clear that the revisers turned for a model to the procedural system of the English law. It is, therefore, extremely fortunate at this time, when the desire for reform is so keen, to have a book analyzing and describing clearly the rule-making authority in the English Supreme Court. The author does not profess to believe that the English system is perfect; but he does conclude that the English procedural system is a good deal simpler and more direct than ours. Mr. Rosenbaum has done his work thoroughly and well and there is no doubt but that the results of his labor will be found to be of the greatest use wherever the question of reforming the civil practice arises in the states.